

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

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(54) Refill pack for pipette tip rack

(57) The application relates to a pipette tip refill pack comprising several layers of pipette tips (5) stacked up-

side down in a telescopic fashion. From the pack, the tips can be dispensed to a tip rack (1) which is positioned upside down on top of the topmost tip layer.

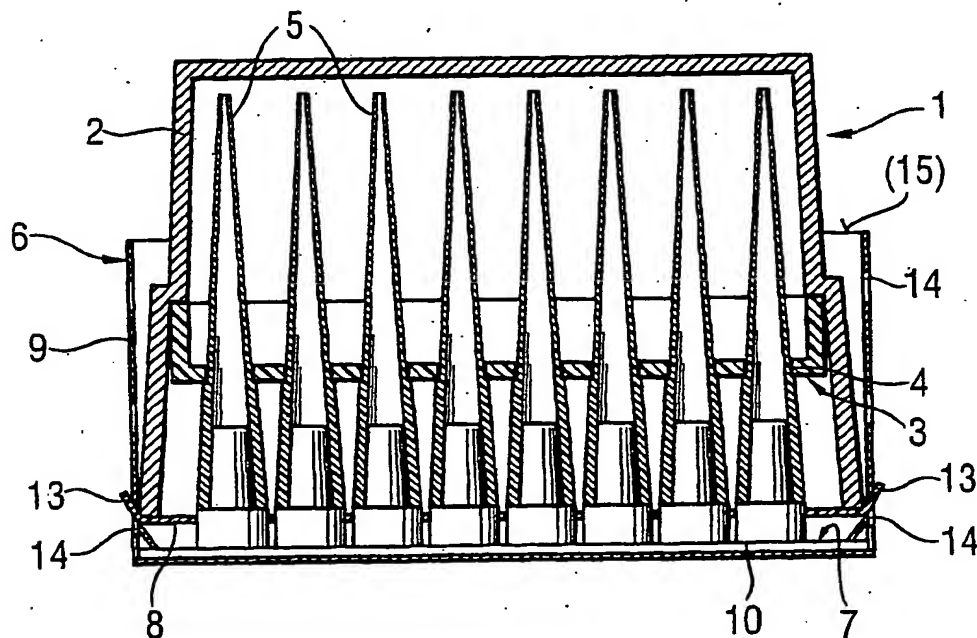


Fig. 5

Description

Field of the invention

[0001] The invention belongs to the field of laboratory technology and relates to a refill pack of a pipette tip rack, from which an empty rack can be refilled. Thus a pipette can be provided with replacement tips from said rack whenever necessary.

Background of the invention

[0002] Pipettes that are conventionally used in laboratories comprise a replaceable tip container or tip, where the substance to be dosed is first sucked in. The tip is usually conical and is attached by friction to the respectively conical bottom end of the pipette suction cylinder for sucking liquid into the tip through its lower end. Traditionally the tips are fastened manually to the pipette. Generally the tips are wider at the top, and they are placed in holes provided in a particular tip rack, said holes being smaller than said wider top parts. From the rack, the tips can then be picked by pressing the lower end of the pipette onto the top part of the tip without manually touching the tip. Thus also in the case of a multichannel pipette, all tips can be replaced at the same time, when the rack includes tips in rows, each row containing exactly the required number of tips. Naturally the rack supplied along with the tips costs money, adds to the volume of the dispatch and increases the amount of waste created in the laboratory.

[0003] In the patent application WO 95/08392, there is introduced a refill pack to be used together with the tip rack, from which refill pack the empty tip rack can be refilled. The refill pack includes several layers of tips stacked in a telescopic fashion. The lowest layer rests in holes provided in a carrier plate, wherefrom it is pushed through the plate to the rack positioned underneath. In the embodiment illustrated in figure 7, the top layers always rest on the lowest layer. At the edges of the holes provided in the carrier plate, there are formed radial cuts, so that in between said cuts, there are left flexible strips, and the tips are supported by said strips. The tip rack to be refilled is positioned underneath the refill pack, and when the tips are pressed downwardly from above, the strips give way and the tips are pushed through the holes to the holes provided in the tip rack and located underneath. For pressing, the pack is provided with a special push plate located on top of the topmost tip layer. The refill pack is surrounded by a shell, and the shell bottom comprises a widening skirt that facilitates the focusing of the pack above the tip rack. As the tip layers are one by one released from the bottom of the pack, the push plate is lowered down layer by layer inside the pack. In order to release the last layers, the user must put his hand deep into the pack. In spite of this, the refill packs available in the market have so far been only of the type illustrated in figure 11 of said pub-

lication, with separate support plates additionally provided in between the tip layers.

Summary of the invention

[0004] The present invention introduces novel refill packs for a pipette tip rack according to the appended patent claims.

[0005] A first object of the invention is a refill pack where the tips are placed upside down, i.e. so that the top part of the tip, which is fastened to the pipette, is positioned at the bottom of the pack. From the pack, the tips can be dispensed to a tip rack to be positioned upside down on top of the topmost tip layer.

[0006] On top of the topmost tip layer, in the pack there can be added a push plate provided with a hole at each tip and with spring members, so that when the plate is pressed down, the spring members give way and the plate slides along the tip to underneath it. Now the tips can be set in the tip rack that is positioned upside down. The spring members can be separate or they can be permanently connected to the plate. They can be for example flaps that extend inwardly from the hole edge.

[0007] In the pack, the tips can at their wider top end be supported against the pack bottom plate. Moreover, when tips are being dispensed, said bottom plate can be held against the table. Thus the tips can be solidly packed in a space as small as possible, and the push plate does not have to be specially strong, which allows for the use of less packing material as well as cheaper, recyclable packing materials. Support plates are not needed in between the tip layers, which further reduces the amount of material needed for packing.

[0008] A second object of the invention is a refill pack with a push plate with a hole for each tip, which push plate is moved in relation to the tips which are kept steady so that the plate glides along the surface of the tips beyond the upper end of the tip.

[0009] A third object of the invention is a refill pack provided with an outer shell that can be made lower layer by layer. The shell may comprise successive layers composed of paper or plastic strips.

Brief description of the drawings

[0010] The appended drawings form part of the detailed description of the invention.

[0011] Figure 1 illustrates a pipette tip rack seen in a front-view cross-section.

[0012] Figure 2 illustrates a refill pack to be used together with the pipette tip rack of figure 1, seen in cross-section.

[0013] Figure 3 is a top-view illustration of the tip push plate provided in the pack.

[0014] Figure 4 is a side-view illustration of the pack of figure 2, seen (in smaller scale) from outside.

[0015] Figure 5 illustrates in cross-section how the tip rack of figure 1 is refilled from the pack of figure 2.

Detailed description of a preferred embodiment of the invention

[0016] The pipette tip rack 1 according to figure 1 comprises a box 2, with an upwardly widening top part. At the junction of the top and bottom parts, the inner wall of the box is provided with a protruding shoulder that runs along the wall. On top of said shoulder, there is placed a perforated plate 3 with downwardly extending walls. The top surface of the plate includes holes 4 in a 8x12 matrix. In said holes, there are inserted tips 5. The bottom part of the tips is narrower and the top part wider than the holes provided in the perforated plate. Thus the tips can be placed in said holes, and they rest lightly on the hole edges without getting stuck. The top part of inserted tips remains somewhat below the top edge of the box. From the plate, tips can be attached to a pipette by pressing the bottom end of the pipette to the top end of the tip. Most advantageously the tip rack is made of some plastic suitable for this purpose.

[0017] The tip 5 has a conical bottom part and a wider conical top part. The outer diameter of the bottom edge of the top part is larger than the inner diameter of the top edge. The inner diameter of the top edge of the top part is larger than the outer diameter of the top edge of the lower part. Thus tips can be stacked in a telescopic fashion without getting stuck.

[0018] The refill pack 6 according to figure 2 comprises a bottom plate 7, a push plate 8 and a shell 9. In a matrix corresponding to the holes 4 of the perforated plate 3 of figure 1, there are provided pins 10. The pins have a wider bottom part and a top part that is narrower than the top part of the tip 5, but otherwise corresponding to the conical shape thereof. To each pin, a tip is positioned upside down. On top of the lowest tip layer, there are stacked additional layers.

[0019] On top of the topmost tip layer, there is placed a push plate 8. Said push plate comprises, in correspondence to the matrix of the tip layer, push holes 11 with a diameter larger than the diameter of the top part of the tip (Figure 3). The edge of the push hole is provided with inwardly extending, flexible flaps 12. When the plate positioned on top of an inverted tip is pressed down, the flaps give way, so that the plate slides to underneath the tip. The flaps are arched in shape and six in number, and they are arranged symmetrically around the hole. The smallest diameter of the hole defined by said flaps is larger than the diameter of the bottom end of the top part of the tip. Thus the plate positioned on top of the inverted tips is placed at the top part of the tip.

[0020] On both sides of the push plate 8, there are provided two brackets 13 extending to outside the shell. The bracket ends are directed in an upwardly inclined position. At the sides of the shell 9, at each tip layer, there are provided notches 14 where the brackets fit in, when the push plate is placed at the top part of the pipettes of the layer in question. The shell and the push plate brackets are somewhat flexible, so that the plate

can be made to move within the shell by pressing it. Owing to these brackets and notches, the plate and the tips remain tightly and securely packed inside the pack, although it is turned upside down.

[0021] The bottom plate 7 and the push plate 8 are advantageously made of some plastic suitable for the purpose. The shell 9 is advantageously made of some cardboard or carton suitable for the purpose.

[0022] When an empty tip rack 1 should be refilled, it is placed upside down on top of the tip stack contained in an opened refill pack 2, so that the tips 5 match in the holes 4. Now the top edge of the rack is placed against the push plate 8. At this stage, the push plate is located at the topmost tip layer. The rack is pressed downwards, so that the flaps 12 provided in the push plate give way, and the push plate slides through the topmost tip layer. Finally the rack and the pack are together turned around, the grip of the rack is released and the pack is lifted off the rack and turned around again. Figure 5 illustrates how the last layer of the tip stack is dispensed.

[0023] During the use and storage of the pack 6, the bottom plate 7 is permanently supported against the bottom of the shell 9. When dispensing the tips, the bottom plate is supported via the shell against the table, in which case any special strength is not required of it.

[0024] In the pack 6, the tips 5 rest on the bottom plate 7, and the push plate 8 only keeps the tips in place in the matrix. During normal transportation and storage, the tips should not be easily pushed through the push plate by accident. During dispensing, the push plate 7 is supported against the rack. The tips remain supported by the push plate only for a short while at the final stage of the dispensing process. Thus any special strength is not required of the push plate, either.

[0025] The push plate 8 does not need to hold the tips 5 in the pack during transportation and storage. Thus the flaps 12 can be made so that their resisting strength is as small as possible. This is an important advantage, and the more important, the more there are tips in the matrix in question. Owing to the small resisting strength, also the strength required of the pack is smaller, in which case it is further possible to save in material expenses. Moreover, the dispensing is always carried out more pleasantly, the smaller the strength that should be applied.

[0026] The shell 9 is perforated throughout by horizontal lines 15, so that the shell is composed of tear-off strips 16. When a new pack is opened, first the topmost strip is torn off, so that the lid 17 is removed. Along with removing tip layers from the pack, strips are torn off at the top edge. Thus it is not necessary to insert the rack 1 deep inside the shell. The pack also takes up less and less space along with the dispensing of the tips. Moreover, the user can easily decide, on the basis of the height of the pack, how many tips there are left, even if the shell is made of some opaque material. Between dispensing operations, the shell can be covered with the lid, which now protects the tips from dust, for example.

Claims

1. A pipette tip refill pack containing several layers of conical pipette tips (5) stacked in a telescopic fashion, characterized in that the tips (5) are placed upside down in the pack. 5
2. A refill pack according to claim 1, where on top of the topmost tip layer, there is placed a push plate (8) provided with a hole (11) at each tip. 10
3. A refill pack according to claim 2, said hole (11) being provided with a spring element (12). 15
4. A refill pack according to claim 3, where the spring element comprises inwardly extending flaps (12). 15
5. A refill pack according to any of the claims 1-4, where underneath the lowest tip layer, there is provided a bottom plate (7). 20
6. A refill pack according to claim 5, said bottom plate (7) being provided with pins (10) matching said tips.
7. A refill pack according to any of the claims 1-6, where the tip layers are at the sides surrounded by a shell (9). 25
8. A refill pack according to claim 7, said shell (9) comprising in the vertical direction successive layers (16) that can be removed. 30
9. A refill pack according to claim 8, where the layers (16) are separated from each other by means of perforations (15). 35
10. A refill pack according to claim 9, where on top of the topmost tip layer there is positioned a push plate (8), provided with a hole (11) at each tip, said push plate (8) comprising brackets (13) and the shell (9) comprising notches (14) matching said brackets. 40

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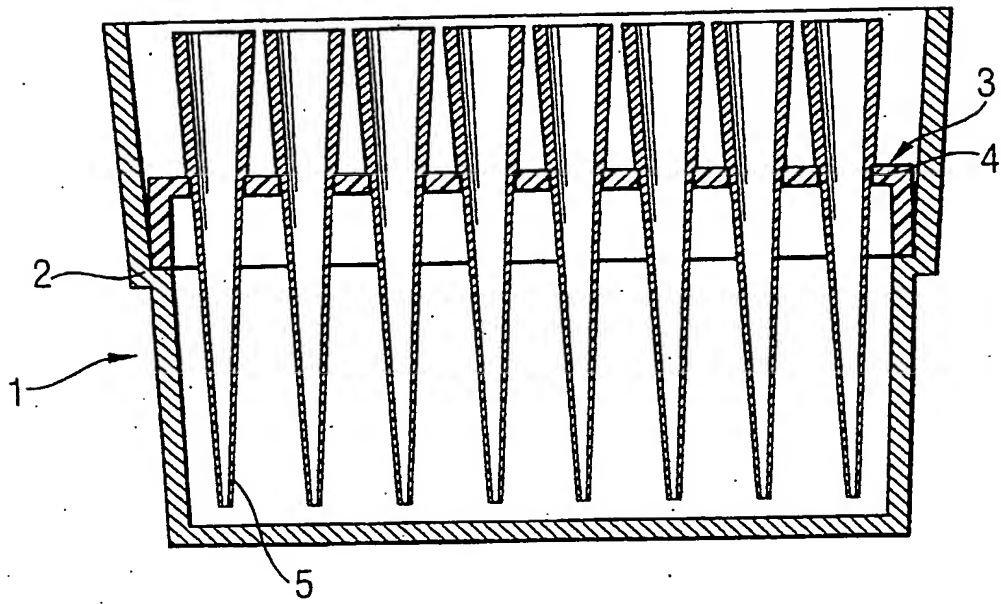
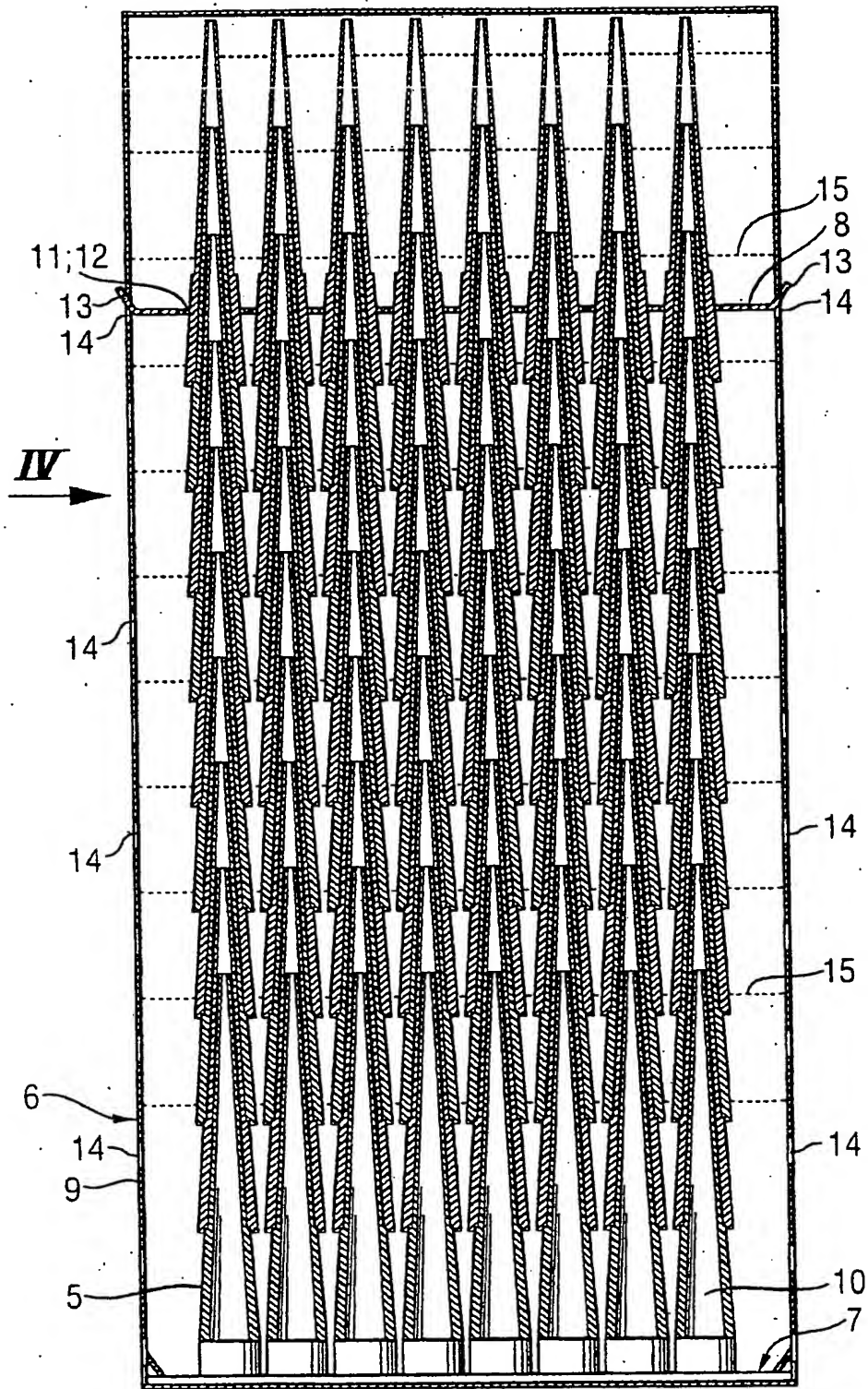


Fig. 1

Fig. 2



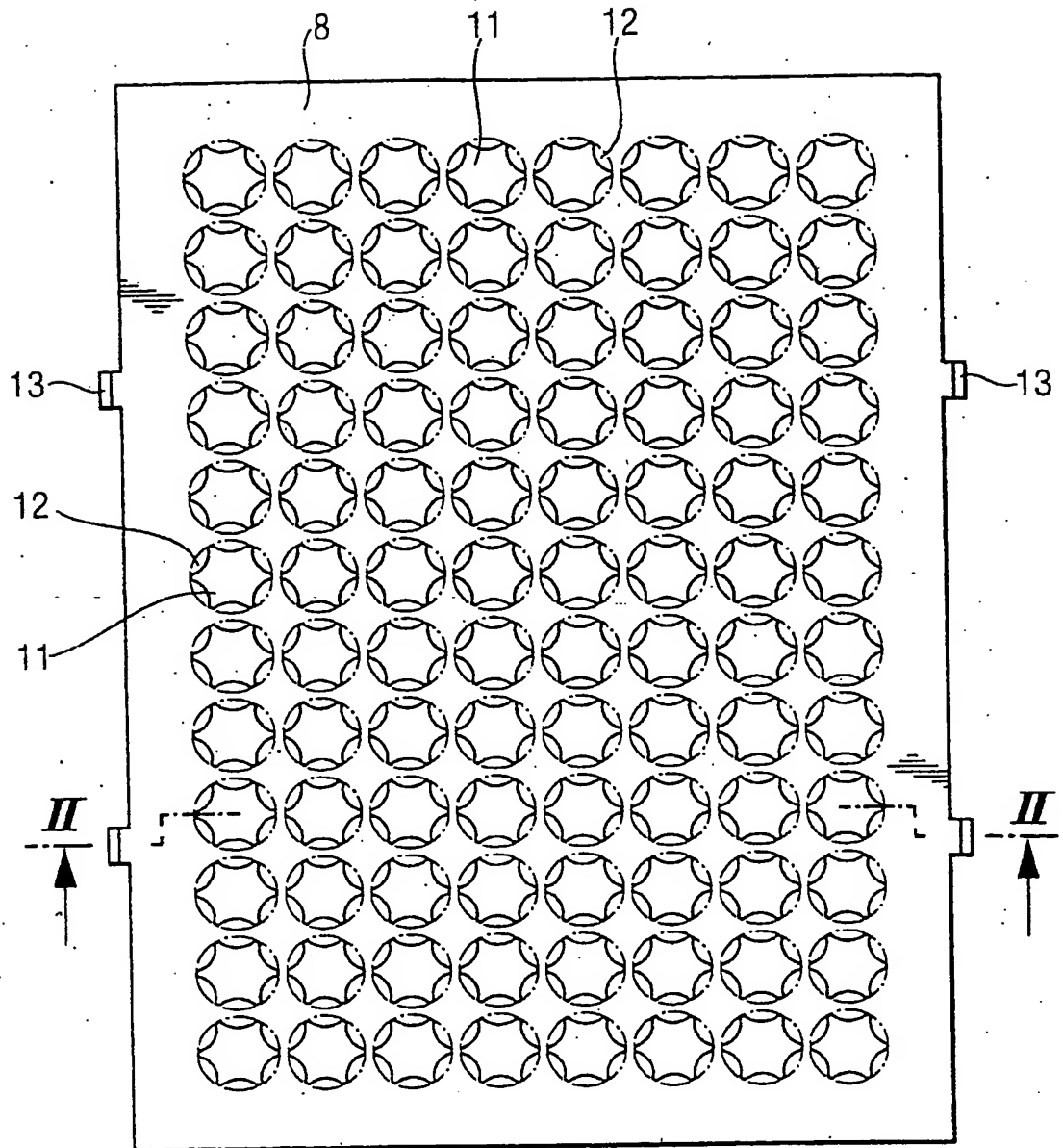
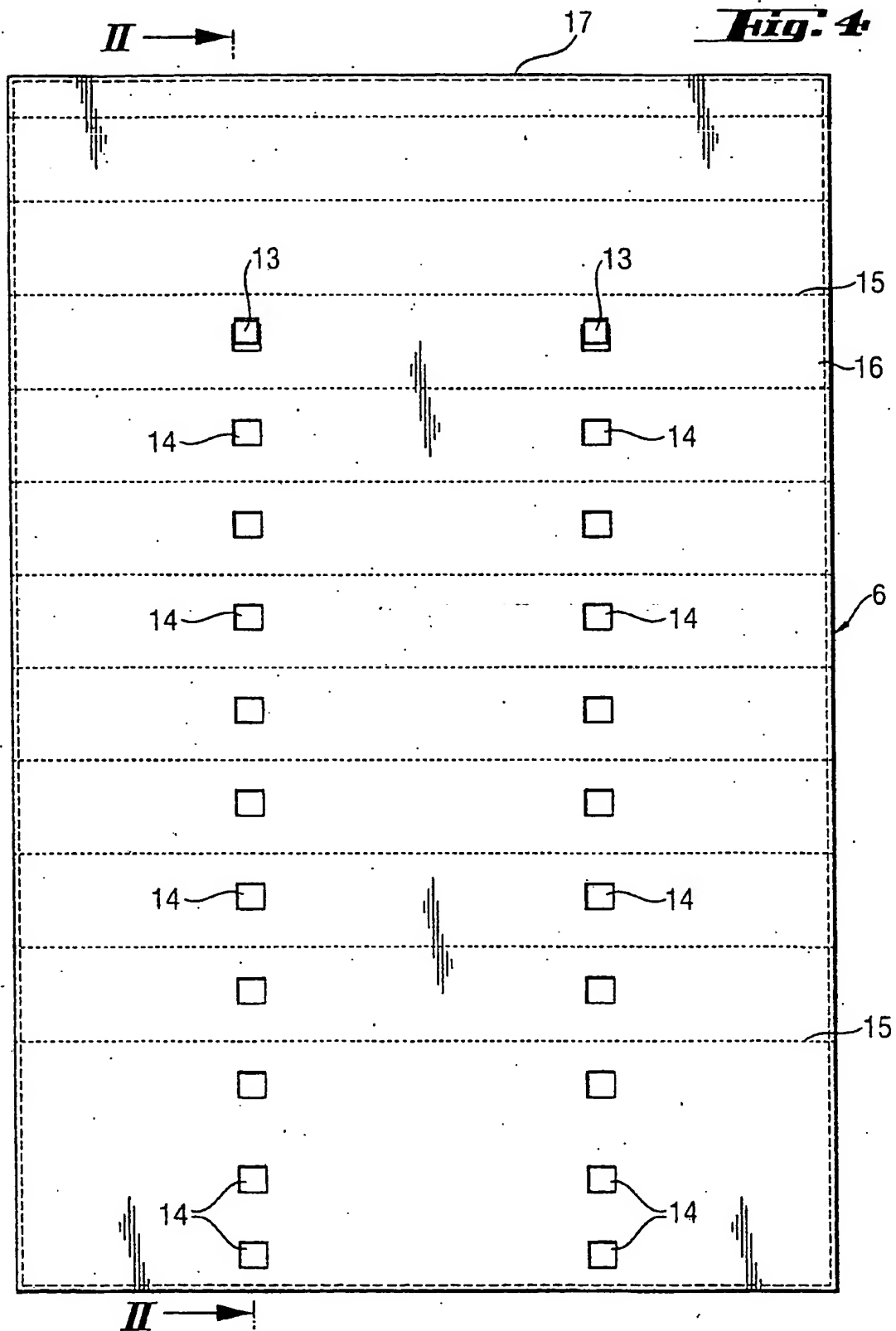


Fig. 3



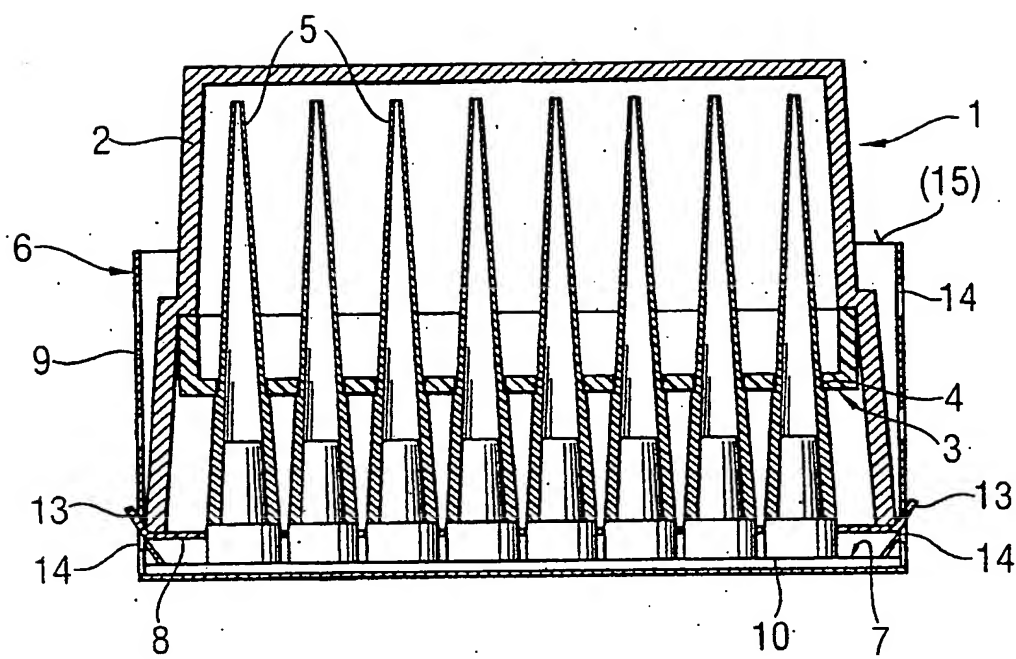


Fig. 5